

CALLARD AND BOWSER'S

CELEBRATED

Trade, 1st March.

## BUTTER SCOTCH.

"Really Wholesome Confectionery."—Lancet.  
ST. JOHN'S WORKS, LONDON, W.C.

No. 11,20

# Daily Hongkong Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1893.

一月一號

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS at the most  
moderate prices at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
All papers are made and all work  
executed in the best manner. Always  
ready to supply any quantity required.  
No time lost in delivery.

BOOKBINDING by European methods  
with the best materials, and under  
European supervision at  
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
Prices, moderate, equal to home  
work and price very moderate.

132 PER MONTH

NOTICE.

Communication respecting Movements, Safety,  
Daily Press, only, and special local news  
The Manœuvres, etc., will be accepted and  
published in our Journal, which we consider most  
interesting.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press  
should be sent to us on the day of publication.

After the hour the supply is limited, only limited  
for Cash.

Telegraphic Address, Press.

P.O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISING

THE PUNJAMINI COMPANY,  
LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 2nd  
ORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the above Company will be held  
at the Office of the Managing CONNAUGHT  
HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 12th day of  
JANUARY, 1893, at NOON, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors, together  
with a Statement of Accounts to 30th SEPTEMBER,  
1892, and for the election of Directors and  
Auditors.

By Order,

A. O. GOURDIN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

We have This Day RESIGNED the  
Agency of the above Company in this Port, and the same is now transferred to  
Messrs. EDWARD SCHELLHORN & CO.,  
GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

NOTICE.

We have To-Day OPENED a BRANCH  
of our Firm at TWATWIA (TAMST).  
Mr. H. N. OHL has been authorized to sign  
our Bills for presentation at TWATWIA.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE LONG RANGE CUP will be shot  
for on SATURDAY the 6th JANUARY  
Ranges, 700 and 800 yards. Time, 2.45 P.M.  
ED. ROBINSON,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

NOTICE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND  
EFFECTS  
(Removed from 2 Blue Buildings for  
Convenience of Sale).

At SALE ROOMS, 27, FRANK CENTRAL,  
ON

TUESDAY, 4th JANUARY, 1893,  
at 2.45 P.M.

Comprising—

DRAWING-ROOM DINING-ROO', and  
BED-ROOM FURNITURE, SIDE  
TABLES, OVERHAULERS, DOUBLE AND  
SINGLE WALL-BEDS, CHAIRS, TABOURETS,  
MARBLE-TOP TABLES and FIRE  
IRONS, EXTENSION DIVING-TABLES,  
CABINETS OF DRAWERS, and various  
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

For SUNDAY ACCOUNTS,

FOUR TELEGRAPHIC CAMERAS  
COMPLETED AND MATEMED  
PHOTOGRAPHED 1 PLATE, MUSIC  
BOX, a quantity of PORCELAIN  
WARE, &c., &c.

On view from WEDNESDAY.

SALE TERMS—Cash on delivery.

A. M. SIEBEL & CO.,  
Antiquaries & Valuators.

17, Frank Central,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS AND  
CUPIDS.

The Undersigned has received instructions  
from the Sir H. Loong's CURIO  
SHOP, PEKING, to Sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON

SATURDAY, the 6th JANUARY, 1893,

commencing at 2.30 P.M.

at his SALE ROOMS, DUDDELL STREET  
(just opposite from the North).

A VERY FINE COLLECTION  
OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS  
AND CUPIDS.

Comprising—

A Variety of P. E. CHAI in BLUE  
WITH FIVE, FIVE, LIONS and other  
C. T. CHAI, OLD QUADRUPED, JADE,  
BRONZE, and other Articles of the  
IMPERIAL and the ARCHAIC of KANGXI,  
KISI, KUNG, to name MODERN SAUCERS,  
S. BENS, C. VINGS, SILK EMBROIDERY,  
and other CURIOS.

At the Same Time will be sold

A VERY FINE LOT OF  
OLD JAPANESE TEMPEL BROCADES,  
CLOTHES, with various parts to the Sale.  
Lots of View from FRIDAY the 5th January.

TERMS OF SALE—As per  
Geo. F. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND MADE PAPERS.  
JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Orders to be especially received by the  
Under-signed.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

NAMAO.

Captain Harris will be despatched for the above  
Ports TO-MORROW, 2nd January, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS LA PLAIS & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

Customs.

DOUGLAS LA PLAIS & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893.

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DOUGLAS LA PLAIS & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st

## INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.  
DEALERS IN  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,  
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.  
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.  
Deaths and Prices on application.  
Office, at Queen's ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED



We invite attention to our Stocks

## CONFECTIONERY

AND

## SEASONABLE GOO-

JORDAN ALMONDS, NUT, BUTTER SCOTCH, ASSORTED COFFEES,  
DRAGEES, PRALINES, and a  
large selection of PURE CONFECTIONERY  
from the leading importers

## CADBURY'S SPECIAL CHOCOLATE CREAMES.

PINE APPLES, CHEREY, L.  
GUAVA, and FRUIT JELLS in  
various varieties.

J. SMITH  
RACKS

A large assortment of ENGLISH and  
AMERICAN NEW YEAR CARDS, of  
various and artistic designs, suitable to all  
tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
The Hongkong Dispensary.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1893.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
On receiving your communications the news column  
should be addressed to "The Daily Press".  
Correspondents are requested to forward their name  
and address with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication, but for guidance.  
All letters for publication should be written on one  
side of the paper, and signed communications that have  
appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should  
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication,  
otherwise the supply is limited. Only supplied  
for Cash.

Telegraphic Address, Press.  
P. O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

## The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1st, 1894.

This year 1894 opens more brightly than its predecessor and the season's greeting of a Happy New Year may be exchanged with a feeling of confidence that the conditions which make for happiness will be greater than they have been in the immediate past. The financial gloom which for the last four years has rested over the Colony seems, at last, to be breaking, and indeed the process of recuperation has already made substantial progress during the last few months, notwithstanding the great difficulties that have been experienced in connection with the important question of exchange. 1893 will be remembered as the year in which the Indian Mints were closed to silver and the Sherman Act repealed by the United States of America. During the twelve months the dollar has fallen from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 3d., and what the future course of silver is to be no one would venture to predict. This uncertainty of exchange necessarily exercises a very adverse influence on trade, especially in imports, but the decline has not come in the nature of a surprise and most merchants have been able to provide against it, the result being that though trade has suffered in volume there have not been the same large losses to individuals that characterised the previous heavy falls, which took place at a time when speculation for a rise was in vogue. And while the import trade has declined there has been little compensation in exports. Tea, has about held its own during the past year, and when the Customs returns were published it will, we think, be found that there has been some expansion in the export of sundries, but silk shows a great decline as compared with the previous year, and prices have ruled low, the commercial depression in Europe and America having exercised a marked influence on the demand for this article. But while the foreign trade of China has declined the coasting trade has been fairly satisfactory and the demand for tonnage has been greater than has been experienced for several years. The leading steamship companies having entered into arrangements for the cessation of the cut-throat opposition that had for so long prevailed, the share-holders in these concerns may expect improved returns, though the high price of coal during the latter half of the year has eaten up some of the profits. The dearness of fuel has also exercised a prejudicial influence on our few local industries, such as that of paper-making, but the long continued coal strike in England having been settled we may hope soon to see the market decline to its normal level. In the share market there has during the month or two been a recovery in values,

which there is every reason to expect will be maintained during the year, as there are no signs of a general depression. The local companies, of exception, are doing well, and their dividends represent a fair return on market prices. If the change difficultly were out of the way this could soon be an influx of wealth needed into the colony, but in the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the large arrivals have come to an end and that the monetary stringency is less than greater. Notwithstanding the adverse influence of exchange and the circumstances above noted, the year '93 has been on the whole one of recovery for Hongkong, and we are justified in meeting the New Year with a feeling of hope and confidence.

Political:—The most important feature of the year in the Far East was the dispute between France and Siam, which at one time threatened to let loose the dogs of war. France, as the protector of Annam, having failed to enforce a shadowy claim to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong, much of which was in the actual possession of Siam, a series of frontier incidents took place, followed on the 18th July by the forcing of the Menam by the French garrisons in face of the opposition of the Siamese forts and little flotilla of ships. Thereafter a blockade was declared, which, had it been continued, would have inflicted serious damage on British interests, the bulk of the trade being carried in British bottoms. An unfortunate misunderstanding which led to an insult being offered by one of the French gunboats to an English gunboat almost precipitated a collision between France and England, but acceptable explanations were made as to that incident, while, in regard to the French dispute with Siam, the latter Power, seeing the hopelessness of opposition, and acting on the advice of Great Britain, conceded the French demands, and the war clouds rolled away. As between France and England, it has been agreed that a buffer state shall be constituted to separate Burma from Tonkin, and it has been reported that this is to be placed under Chinese jurisdiction, but the point is still undecided. While sympathising with Siam in the misfortune she has suffered, it is permissible at the same time to express the hope that she will profit by the severer lesson which has been imposed upon her and that her attitude towards European and American enterprise will in the future be somewhat less equivocal than it has been in the past. In China the anti-foreign movement has continued and on the 1st July two Swedish missionaries at Sungai, near Hankow, fell victims to an outrageous attack by a gang of ruffians acting under almost direct official countenance and instigation. So far as Sweden is concerned, the case has been settled by the payment of a sum of money and a promise that no heads shall be struck off, but in view of the uncertainty of the persons to be decapitated having had any connection with the outrage, the Swedish Consul-General is said not to have insisted upon the fulfilment of the latter stipulation. The acceptance of a monetary payment is a lame and impotent conclusion to such a case and is almost an encouragement to the perpetration of similar outrages; for if China were fully assured that she could wipe out all the missionaries in her dominions at so much a head she would willingly pay the price. The Foreign Ministers at Peking, however, are reported to be still considering the question of the protection of foreigners in the interior and in view of the continued existence of the anti-foreign movement it is not improbable that the demand for the opening up of the province of Hunan will be again advanced and this time insisted upon. In Japan also there have been manifestations of an anti-foreign feeling, which has been expressed, however, only in the comparatively mild forms of insults offered to foreigners in the streets, and the Government has recently issued instructions to the police to be more energetic in suppressing this form of rowdyism. The agitation for treaty revision continues, but the master stands where it has done for years past. Another feature in connection with foreign relations in Japan is the annoying system adopted by the guilds of boycotting any foreign firm with which a member of a guild happens to have a trade dispute. Our own small political world was somewhat agitated during the early part of the year, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the Government being at variance on points of financial policy. A memorial was addressed by the unofficial members to the Secretary of State protesting against the manner in which they were outvoted by the official members and their views and representations ignored, and Lord Biron was asked to direct the appointment of a Retirement Commission, which had been refused by the local Government. Lord Biron gave the direction asked for, but fresh difficulties arose as to the constitution of the Commission, the Government desiring a preponderance of the official element in its membership, to which the unofficial members objected, and the matter was again referred home. A despatch has been received during the last fortnight in which Lord Biron expresses his regret that the unofficial members and the Colonial Government have not been able to agree as to the composition of the Commission, and the Government desiring further proposals. The present year will therefore probably see the appointment of the long-talked of Retirement Commission and an exhaustive enquiry into the financial system of the colony. Considerable differences of opinion also arose between the unofficial members and the Government with respect to the issue of a loan, the point of view being whether the time was opportune and whether the loan should be in gold or silver, the unofficial members being divided amongst themselves on the latter point. Ultimately the loan was issued in London and was subscribed for three times over, which shows that the credit of the Colony stands well. At the time the loan was issued the exchange was 2s. 8d. demand, while the year closes with the quotation at 2s. 3d., so that the advantage of the lower rate of interest obtained by borrowing on the London market instead of locally has been swept away and an actual loss remains, a loss which will increase in proportion as exchange continues to decline. The chief sensation of the year,

however, was the discovery of large defalcations in the Treasury and the trial of one of the clerks. Inquiry showed in the amount of the defalcation was less than \$60,000, but the money lost was a substantial sum compared with the blow to the confidence reposed in our public departments. It was shown that absolutely no effective check existed on peculation, and the Commission appointed to inquire into the matter presented a very adverse report, which on being presented to the Secretary of State called forth severe censure on the officials responsible. At this, the clerk embezzled his money, was arrested after being a wanderer on the mainland for some days, and was sentenced to six years hard labour. A long pending dispute which 1893 has seen finally disposed of with that reference, gaoi extirpation. For the year in Siam, which at one time threatened to let loose the dogs of war, France, as the protector of Annam, having failed to enforce a shadowy claim to the territory on the left bank of the Mekong, much of which was in the actual possession of Siam, a series of frontier incidents took place, followed on the 18th July by the forcing of the Menam by the French garrisons in face of the opposition of the Siamese forts and little flotilla of ships. Thereafter a blockade was declared, which, had it been continued, would have inflicted serious damage on British interests, the bulk of the trade being carried in British bottoms. An unfortunate misunderstanding which led to an insult being offered by one of the French gunboats to an English gunboat almost precipitated a collision between France and England, but acceptable explanations were made as to that incident, while, in regard to the French dispute with Siam, the latter Power, seeing the hopelessness of opposition, and acting on the advice of Great Britain, conceded the French demands, and the war clouds rolled away. As between France and England, it has been agreed that a buffer state shall be constituted to separate Burma from Tonkin, and it has been reported that this is to be placed under Chinese jurisdiction, but the point is still undecided. While sympathising with Siam in the misfortune she has suffered, it is permissible at the same time to express the hope that she will profit by the severer lesson which has been imposed upon her and that her attitude towards European and American enterprise will in the future be somewhat less equivocal than it has been in the past. In China the anti-foreign movement has continued and on the 1st July two Swedish missionaries at Sungai, near Hankow, fell victims to an outrageous attack by a gang of ruffians acting under almost direct official countenance and instigation. So far as Sweden is concerned, the case has been settled by the payment of a sum of money and a promise that no heads shall be struck off, but in view of the uncertainty of the persons to be decapitated having had any connection with the outrage, the Swedish Consul-General is said not to have insisted upon the fulfilment of the latter stipulation. The acceptance of a monetary payment is a lame and impotent conclusion to such a case and is almost an encouragement to the perpetration of similar outrages; for if China were fully assured that she could wipe out all the missionaries in her dominions at so much a head she would willingly pay the price. The Foreign Ministers at Peking, however, are reported to be still considering the question of the protection of foreigners in the interior and in view of the continued existence of the anti-foreign movement it is not improbable that the demand for the opening up of the province of Hunan will be again advanced and this time insisted upon. In Japan also there have been manifestations of an anti-foreign feeling, which has been expressed, however, only in the comparatively mild forms of insults offered to foreigners in the streets, and the Government has recently issued instructions to the police to be more energetic in suppressing this form of rowdyism. The agitation for treaty revision continues, but the master stands where it has done for years past. Another feature in connection with foreign relations in Japan is the annoying system adopted by the guilds of boycotting any foreign firm with which a member of a guild happens to have a trade dispute.

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TO LET.

REPORT OF FIRST FLOOR, at No. 10,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, suitable  
Offices or Rooms.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. 135

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.  
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1893. 134

TO LET.

NO. 4 QUEEN'S GARDENS,  
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Pender  
Street, No. 2.  
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praya Central,  
Hongkong, 30th September, 1893. 140

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES—  
No. 2, "HILLSIDE" at the PRAYA,  
"THE WILDERNESS" CANE ROAD,  
No. 3 and 8, CHANDLER LANE,  
No. 8, GLENLEIGH BUILDINGS,  
FLOORS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,  
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